

Javits Against 'Berating' High Court on Edicts



JAVITS

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) called today for a halt to "berating" the Supreme Court for its recent decisions against the government in civil liberties cases.

Meanwhile, major papers across the country greeted high court's new approach as "long overdue" (Washington Post) while others opposed it violently.

The decisions have drawn strong criticism from some members of Congress, principally from among those serving on Congressional committees investigating Communist activities. But other members praised the Court for ruling against abuses of individual rights.

"Acceptance and consideration of the decisions are far more constructive than berating the court for doing what it considers its duty in interpreting the constitution," Javits said.

The Court "has given us the guidelines," he said. "Now Congress should give fullest consideration to whatever legislation needs changing (in the light of the Court's rulings) to protect our internal security."

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-NJ) said he considered the decisions "sound and constructive." He said, "we can rid ourselves of Communists in government and other places without abusing the civil rights and civil liberties of people as has been done in the past."

The Court on Monday held that witnesses before Congressional committees are within their rights in refusing to answer questions unless the committees establish that the questions are pertinent to a specific purpose. It was this decision, plus an earlier one, that the government must provide defendants in criminal cases with certain material from hitherto secret FBI files, that brought the strongest objections from Congressional critics.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), (Continued on Page 7)

Bakery Union Head Before Senate Probers

WASHINGTON, June 19—The Senate Rackets Committee today called James G. Cross, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, to the stand to answer charges he bargained off standard conditions for workers of a company in return for personal loans from the employers amounting to \$100,000.

He was also asked to answer charges of witnesses that he used "goon squad" tactics to maintain himself as a "dictator."

Cross swore before senate investigators that the comely brunette described as his union-financed girl friend was really a secret organizer.

Cross also testified that he did not know until last March that the woman, variously known as Mrs. E. K. Thorpe and Kay Lower, had

(Continued on Page 7)

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The High Court's Ruling in the Sweezy Case

—See Page 3

TRIAL BAN OF H-TESTS OK—IKE

GIVES TO DW IN HONOR OF ROSENBERGS

Among those who contributed to the D.W.'s \$100,000 fund appeal was a New Yorker who gave it in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose shameful, tragic execution took place four years ago yesterday. One of these days, some scholar will trace their trial and will reveal, I'm sure, how their conviction was based on practices and testimony which the Supreme Court has now tossed out as a depar-

ture from democratic judicial processes.

Their lives were among the terrible losses suffered by America during the McCarthy Era, the hangovers of which are still very much with us.

We received, too, \$225 from the Michigan Freedom of the Press Committee; \$100 from Minnesota's Committee, of which \$70 came from St. Paul readers who are appreciative of

the Worker's pioneering job regarding the dangers of H-bomb testing. There was \$25 from the Hartford Committee; \$65 from a Williamsburg, Brooklyn, group; \$25 from some New York leather workers.

Send all contributions to P. O. Box 231, Cooper Station, NYC-3, NY.; make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

WASHINGTON, June 19—President Eisenhower said today that he would be perfectly delighted to make some temporary arrangement in the East-West disarmament talks to suspend nuclear testing.

Such a suspension, the President said, would not be without some

LONDON, June 19—The Western Allies today approved the first sections of the new U. S. disarmament plan. It was not immediately made clear whether this approval included suspension of nuclear tests.

Informed sources said U. S. delegate Harold E. Stassen plans to start putting the proposals to the Soviets when the five-power disarmament conference resumes here tomorrow.

conditions. Chief of these would be a thorough inspection system to make sure that all countries were living up to the agreement.

The Soviet Union last week proposed a plan for control and inspection to guarantee the carrying out of an agreement for ending nuclear test explosions.

Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin presented the plan and it was widely admitted that it incorporated the views which U.S. delegate Harold Stassen was supposed to have brought back to the London talks of the UN disarmament sub-committee.

Thus far, however, Stassen has not presented his plan although he expressed a guarded positive attitude toward the Soviet proposal.

The President, in a departure from previous policy, told his news conference he does not believe a simultaneous agreement to cut off production of fissionable materials for weapons necessarily would have to be part of a temporary plan to suspend nuclear tests.

Newsman questioned the President. (Continued on Page 7)

50 Groups Meet Today to Campaign for Anti-Bias Bill

By MAX GORDON

The 50 organizations backing the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey City Council bill to ban segregation in private housing are set to meet today to plan an all-out drive for its passage. The bill was stalled in the General Welfare Committee of the Council Tuesday after its supporters had been led to believe it would pass both the Committee and the Council that day.

The stall was due to a high-pressure drive of the realty interests, to which Mayor Wagner and the City Council succumbed.

The drive planned by the major Negro, Jewish, Protestant, labor and civic groups behind the measure will center on letters, delegations, wires, etc. to councilmen from as many of the multi-million members of the organizations concerned as can be gotten into action.

Meanwhile, an Urban League all-day conference yesterday gave most of its attention to the bill. James M. Felt, head of the City Planning Commission, told the conference that the bill is needed now, at once, and not "20 or 30 years from now." Felt heads the James Felt Company, a major real estate management firm and is a powerful figure in the city administration.

He suggested that the bill should be strengthened to include an enforcement agency, possibly the Mayor's Commission on Inter-Group Relations. The current measure does not have such an agency. Except for possible changes in administrative procedure, Felt said, the bill should not be changed. Several councilmen Tuesday had indicated they planned to weaken the bill considerably through amendment.

Charles H. Silver, head of the Board of Education, expressed bitter disappointment at the conference at the Council's failure to pass the measure promptly. He noted that housing segregation was preventing school integration.

Councilman Earl Brown (D-Man.) was sharply critical of Democratic Council Leader Joseph Sharkey. Sharkey is a co-sponsor of the measure. Brown told the

Urban League gathering he failed to fight for Committee approval.

Brown also pointed to the organized nature of the "pressure" placed upon the Council by the bill's opponents, chiefly the realty

crowd. He said he had received nine wires, all worded exactly alike.

When he traced down the address from which they were sent, it turned out to be an office of the Real Estate Board.

Eisenhower Defends Own Civil Rights Plan

WASHINGTON, June 19—President Eisenhower today defended his civil rights program as a very moderate, decent one. He told his news conference that he was disappointed

Britain Tests Third H-Bomb

LONDON, June 19—Britain exploded its third and last hydrogen bomb at the Christmas Island test ground in the Pacific Ocean today.

The Ministry of Supply said: "This third explosion completes this series of tests."

The announcement gave no details but the fact that no more tests are planned now was interpreted as indicating Britain had perfected its thermo-nuclear weapons.

New Philippine President Outlaws C.P.

MANILA, June 19—President Carlos P. Garcia of the Philippines today signed legislation passed by the Philippine Congress outlawing the Communist Party.

that some opponents contended it would destroy their own civil rights. He apparently referred to critics who attacked the House-passed measure.

Eisenhower said his program was designed with the idea of moderation and not with the idea of persecution of anyone.

He ducked a question about whether he would recommend that Republicans try to keep the Senate in session long enough to break any filibuster by Southern Democrats against the legislation.

In other news conference highlights, Eisenhower:

—Said the Justice Department is studying recent far-reaching supreme court decisions on the question of constitutional rights of individuals. He declined to comment on whether he believes the court has gone too far at the expense of law enforcement procedures and investigative functions of congress. However, he indicated the administration might ask for new legislation to offset parts of the decisions.

Bail Posted, Thompson Due For Release

A total of \$30,000 in bail was posted at the U. S. Court House here yesterday on behalf of Robert Thompson, imprisoned Communist leader whose freedom was ordered Tuesday by Judge Edmund L. Palmieri.

The bail bonds will be flown to Atlanta, where Thompson is imprisoned at the Federal penitentiary. After Thompson signs the necessary papers before a U. S. Commissioner there, he is to be released.

If everything goes on schedule, Thompson should be out today and perhaps back in New York by nightfall, according to his attorneys. (Continued on Page 7)

Supreme Court Sweezy Ruling Victory for Individual Rights

CANADA'S AUTO CAPITAL FEELS DETROIT PINCH

WINDSOR, Canada, June 19—Things are grim in this town, the one time "auto capital" of Canada. Some 10,000 workers are out of jobs, the Windsor City Council has acted to help the unemployed and organized labor to set up a permanent committee to aid jobless workers.

Herb Kelly, Ford Local 200 vice president called the situation "rough." He said Ford has enough engine blocks finished and stockpiled to last it for the rest of its 1957 production schedule. Ford also has the same stockpile of finished crank shafts and a large stock of completed cylinder heads. And what is the one "bright spot" in the future that the Ford UAW leader can discern? That is the start of the production for six cylinder engines for the 1958 line.

Everyone you talk to here in positions to know says the same thing that those laid off will be off till after late summer, meaning after September 1.

The industry dominated commercial sheets here like the Windsor Star and Financial Post recently attacked labor people claiming they were "Blue Gloom Guys." Now the local rags have nothing to say about their name calling or more important the desperate plight of the unemployed.

Windsorites hailed the proposal of the recent UAW convention in Atlantic City that set forth a four day week as the perspective.

"This is one of the most important things and biggest things that can be done to relieve the present situation," UAW leader Kelly said. "It will help provide more employment at a plant where an assembler now has to have 15 years

seniority before he can work."

What is more frightening to Canadian auto workers here in Windsor and up in Oshawa, St. Catharines, Oakville and Toronto, is that these "indefinite" layoffs now being suffered through the auto towns, may become permanent because of automation.

The big question here is, can Canadian auto workers wait until '58 for the shorter work week. The delegate who took the floor at the Atlantic City Convention and said we need a 1957 program sure echoed the needs of Canadian auto workers.

Israel Wants Arms Balance Restored

JERUSALEM, Israel, June 19.—A government spokesman indicated tonight that Israel may ask the Western powers for anti-submarine weapons to counteract the Soviet shipment of three submarines to Egypt.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Moshe Leshem said Israel plans to ask the Western nations to reweigh the arms balance in the Middle East in view of the Soviet action.

Japanese Premier Here to See Ike

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi arrived today for historic talks with President Eisenhower which are expected to chart a new course in Japanese-American relations.

The Supreme Court Sweezy decision, almost buried in an avalanche of good news from the high court this past Monday, is being studied as a major factor in the series of significant rulings restoring individual civil liberties in the U.S.A. Dr. Paul Sweezy, lecturer, author and independent Socialist, had been hailed before a New Hampshire state investigating committee and told he must divulge his past associations and activities on pain of a prison sentence for contempt. When he refused to answer the New Hampshire Supreme Court ordered him jailed. He was freed on \$1,000 bond while his case was on appeal.

Sweezy's appeal, filed by his attorney, Dr. Thomas I. Emerson of New Haven, had the support of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Together with the Watkins ruling of the same day, the Sweezy decision, UCLC leaders said, "may mean the beginning of the end of the un-American Activities Committee's 20-year reign of terror."

In reversing the contempt count against Sweezy, the U. S. Supreme Court has eloquently underscored the meaning of academic and intellectual freedom.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, in his opinion, declared that the practice of compelling people to appear before a committee and pressuring for information about their past opinions and friends "is a measure of governmental interference."

As he announced the court's judgment, Justice Warren said "there unquestionably was an invasion of petitioner's liberties in the areas of academic freedom and political expression—areas in which the government should be extremely reticent to tread."

Linking the importance of educating youth to a real democracy, the Chief Justice added this:

"To impose any strait-jacket upon the intellectual leaders in our colleges and universities would imperil the future of our nation."

In a separate, concurring opinion,

Justice Felix Frankfurter explored the definition of a university.

"A university is characterized by the spirit of free inquiry," he said, "its ideal being the ideal of Socrates—to follow the argument where it leads. This implies the right to examine, question, modify or reject traditional ideas and beliefs."

In this free-ranging exploration of ideas, Justice Frankfurter said, "political power must abstain from intrusion into this activity of free-

dom, pursued in the interest of wisdom, government and the people's well-being, except for reasons that are exigent and obviously compelling."

Later, he added: "... in these matters of the spirit/inroads on legitimacy must be resisted at their incipency."

"This kind of evil grows by what it allowed to feed on. The admonition of this court is another context is applicable here:

"It may be that it is the obnoxious thing in its mildest and least modes of procedures."

RULES STATES CAN BAN ORGANIZATIONAL PICKETING

The Supreme Court, although shifting strongly to defense of constitutional rights still showed a majority Monday for an important ruling upholding the rights of states to ban picketing allegedly for organizing purposes.

Significantly, however, the dissent in the five to three decision, was by Justice Warren, Douglas and Black, the three described as most influential in the current trend on civil liberties cases.

The majority opinion, read by Justice Felix Frankfurter, was based on appeals of three AFL-CIO locals. It upheld the Wisconsin state law as applied against a Teamsters' local that picketed non-union Vogt, Inc.

Wisconsin's state injunction barring picketing by the union was based on the allegation that picketing harmed the employer and was only intended to "coerce" the employer to urge his workers to join the union. It was thus held that

such "coercion" violated the state law.

The decision was widely welcomed in employer circles and is viewed in labor unions as a serious blow to labor. The consequences may be application of anti-picketing laws in numerous situations on the claim unions overstep legal bounds.

The high court's minority noted with the latest decision "the court has come a full circle" in surrendering free speech protection for unions—a process that began with a long line of picketing curbs approved by the court. Justice Douglas, who wrote the opinion for the minority, described the line of decisions as starting from "retreat" developing to "route" and finally to "formal surrender."

The state courts are now "free to decide whether to permit or suppress any particular picket line for any reason other than a blanket policy against all picketing."

SOVIET UNION HAS EXHIBIT AT OKLAHOMA EXPOSITION

Oklahoma City, June 19.—The Soviet Union is putting its best foot forward in its first trade exhibit in the United States since before World War II. It has a striking display at the Oklahoma semi-centennial exposition.

In showing her wares in this country for the first time in 18 years, the USSR set up an L-shaped booth of 1,550 square feet in the exposition's international house. It features television and radio sets, tables, cameras, caviar and about 35 other products.

Soviet films are being shown, including one on "Atomic Energy For Peaceful Aims." Another is a 90-minute color film of the Bolshoi Ballet performing "Romeo and Juliet," and there's a cartoon on a Soviet soccer game.

The 12 men and one woman in charge of the Soviet exhibit appeared as eager as travel bu-

reau agents to answer questions. They also were anxious to learn the American reaction to their merchandise.

There's a gold-braided rope along the front of the exhibit—and no Iron Curtain. The curious are often invited to take a closer look at some of the items.

A poster for the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, is headlined "Why Not?"—Wide Possibilities To See The Soviet Union For Yourself."

A. P. Chuev, in charge of the Radio-TV section, said the "export price" on a 21-inch walnut console would be about \$200. He quoted the price of a high fidelity radio-record player table model at \$75.

Two 17-inch TV sets, a 14-inch portable and three other radios complete Chuev's display. He said they were all 1955 or 1956 models.

AMMON HENNACY ON 12-DAY PEACE FAST

LAS VEGAS, June 19.—Up and down South Main Street in front of the Las Vegas Atomic Energy Commission headquarters, walks a man with a troubled conscience—on arousing the conscience of others.

He is Ammon Hennacy, associate editor of the Catholic Worker, published in New York, who has come here to picket the AEC in protest against the test explosions and to fast in atonement for our having dropped the first bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

As he does each year, usually on the Aug. 6 anniversary of Hiroshima, Hennacy plans to picket and fast one day for such year since the Hiroshima holocaust. This means he has set himself a 12-day stint—this time in the sun-drenched air of Las Vegas.

The slender 63-year-old Hennacy, who in the course of a long career of protests against war has been in jail some 25 times and served a prison term in Atlanta in World War I, set about his picketing and fasting with his usual cheerful air.

He told local newsmen before he started his beat at 9 a.m. Monday that he weighed in on a penny scale that morning, and received a card noting his weight at 142½ pounds with the printed admonition, "Your Weakness is Gambling."

Hennacy in fact, has devoted his life to the proposition that governments should not be allowed to gamble with the peace of the world.

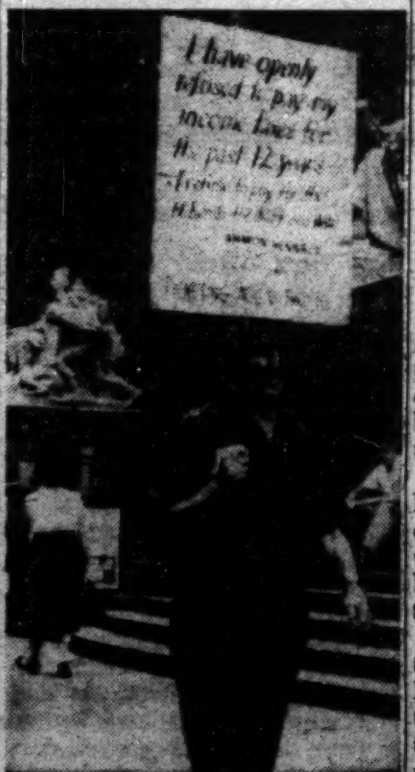
Hennacy is carrying a sign bigger and heavier than his usual signs in which he annually protests the H-and A-bombs and announces to

passers-by, whether it be in New York City or elsewhere in his travels, his refusal to pay income taxes for war.

"Stop Atomic Tests," reads one side of his sign. Then there follows a quote from Pope Pius XII, of November, 1956:

"Peace, freedom; the hour has come when these momentous words do not allow room for equivocation."

Underneath are the words: "Fasting and picketing for peace and against atomic tests, June 17-28—Ammon Hennacy, Catholic Worker."



HENNACY

The other sign of his picket sign carries another quote of the same date from Pope Pius:

"May God arouse you from lethargy, separate you from all complicity with tyrants and warmongers, enlighten your conscience."

Before departing from New York Hennacy wrote the Atomic Energy Commission here of his plan to picket. He received a reply, before he started on his long bus trip here, from Lieut. Col. William R. Hunter, U. S. Army, acting director of AEC here.

Acknowledging Hennacy's letter of June 4 advising AEC "of your intention 'to fast and picket' in front of the U.S. AEC Las Vegas office," the colonel said that "although we do not agree with your thinking" his right to picket would be respected.

The colonel then delivered some of his own AEC propaganda to Hennacy.

"Freedom of the press and expression is, in fact," wrote the AEC-Army official, "one of the priceless freedoms offered by our country which we conscientiously hope to insure through a continuation of our testing program."

In the morning, the Atomic Energy building casts some shade over his line of march, as it faces west. In the afternoon, however, his picketing is in the full glare of the hot western sun.

Hennacy, characteristically, anticipated no difficulties in fasting. He told interviewers he expected to lose 25 pounds, no more, and that he had "told my stomach it will get no food for 12 days," and that he expected it to behave.

Socialism for Our Grandchildren?

We continue publication today of comment on Nikita Khrushchev's TV prediction that our grandchildren would see socialism, and on the various reactions to the remark. We hope our readers will send us letters on the discussion around the Khrushchev remark, as on the articles which we are publishing.

GRANDFATHERS AND GRANDCHILDREN

By JOSEPH CLARK

IT SEEMS TO ME that predicting our grandchildren will, or will not live under socialism, can be quite pointless. For socialists in the West it should be a sobering thought that in our great-grandfather's time Karl Marx thought he would live under socialism.

The problem is, why, 109 years after the Communist Manifesto appeared, socialism is not today the prevailing system in Western Europe and the U. S. To study that may help us clear the way for our grandchildren, so they may live under a system free from the exploitation of man by man, and in which political democracy and individual freedom are matched by economic democracy for all.

As long as our economic destinies are controlled by a "power elite," our political and civil liberties are automatically limited. There was more of an economic basis for the Bill of Rights in Jefferson's time when most Americans owned property in the means of production (farms), than today, when giant corporations are in such a dominating position.

IT IS A TRIBUTE to V. I. Lenin that he saw the possibility of moving the socialist fulcrum from Berlin, Paris and London to Petrograd, Peking and Bombay. Lenin was a great Marxist because he refused to be bound by dogma. He realized that the very essence of Marxism is change. He knew that in his epoch the capitalist world was different from that of Marx's time. He therefore altered the old concepts of socialist development. He led the first successful socialist revolution and all of history is changed thereby.

But Lenin was as wrong as Marx when it came to predictions about socialism in the West. It wasn't even as a prediction, but as a description of the actual situation he thought existed, that Lenin told the opening congress of the Communist International, in 1919:

"The Soviet system has conquered not only in backward Russia but also in the most developed country of Europe—Germany, and in the oldest capitalist country—Great Britain."

How wrong it would be to judge Marx and Lenin by their erroneous predictions. But how wrong it is, too, for Marxists to adopt all of Marx's and Lenin's

conclusions as dogma even when 100 years of history refute them. It is the method of Karl Marx—not his conclusions—which is immortal.

Marx enabled social scientists to understand more fully the changes in nature and society and promote further change. But, unfortunately, he couched his brilliant dissection of capitalism and his discoveries as "laws" instead of tendencies. Since he was dealing with social science, not physical science, with people, and above all with classes and the class struggle, this could and did lead to misconceptions.

SOCIALISM in the West is not arising out of a process whereby an extreme of plenty at one pole is set off by a pole of increasing misery and impoverishment. The class struggle prevented that tendency of capitalist development from coming to fruition.

There has been 109 years of class struggle in Western Europe and in the U. S. since the Communist Manifesto. Could this century of more of struggle leave the world as it was? Obviously not.

The American worker, for example, has made enormous advances since the days of Karl Marx. He won things Marx could hardly have thought possible under capitalism. But capitalism itself has changed as a result of these struggles.

Furthermore, the overthrow of capitalism in one-third of the world has altered the geography of capitalism. And along with those two factors there has been the objective development which Marx and Engels described so brilliantly: the constant socialization of production on the technical side together with ever-growing productivity. That objective process, taken with the results of the other two—the continuing class struggle and the socialist revolutions in Russia, China,

Yugoslavia and Poland—form the basis for new types of socialist development.

THOUGH THE "power elite" dominates our country, they are no longer able to ride roughshod and rule completely as they did before the 30's. The struggles of American working people changed things—in respect to welfare, social legislation, the power of the trade unions, the influence and responsibility of government in economic activities.

Out of the past history of the American class struggle and even more out of its future history should come a socialist development far different from anything Marx or Lenin imagined.

Of one thing we can be certain—American socialism will bear precious little resemblance to socialism as it evolved in Russia or in China. The only common denominator will be public control of the means of production. Americans will face the problem Lenin wrestled with, but under altogether different conditions. Lenin saw how bureaucracy was deforming the workers state. Lenin warned against Stalin's efforts to concentrate power in his hands and to misuse it.

Socialism in our country will benefit from the sad experience elsewhere in the struggle against bureaucracy and the brutal misuse of power. Capitalism, of course, has never afforded the ordinary worker and farmer direct control of his conditions in making a living. While socialism has eliminated capitalist control, it has thus far failed to devise a method of direct workers' control of production.

In this respect the fine traditions of Jeffersonian democracy will play an indispensable part in the birth of an American socialism. And who knows what our grandchildren, or their children will even call it?

In The Worker This Weekend

- The Supreme Court and I, by Al Richmond
- That Cigarette Habit: Pleasure or Addiction, by Beth Meyer
- Are College Students as "Silent" as Their Elders Say? By Joe North
- The Watkins Decision: Will Our Labor Leaders See That Labor Has Won? by George Morris
- Latin America's Cross: Imperialismo Yanqui, by A. B. Magil
- Alger Hiss Bids for Full Public Recognition, by Herbert Aptheker
- Standard of Living on Rise in USSR, by Alexander Birman
- Rockwell Kent at 75, by Sidney Finkelstein

THE ORDER OF THE BLACK ROBE

A SPEECH in the House: I rise to inform the members of Congress that another subversive cell has been uncovered here in Washington almost in the shadow of the nation's Capitol.

This cell is at present engaged in a program of undermining the foundations of the United States, and is trampling upon the principles laid down by our four fathers:

McCarthy, Dies, Walter and Eastland.

At the present time, according to information in the files of J. Edgar Herbert Hoover, the cell has nine members. It meets regularly on Mondays—except during the summer months—when it engages in subversion, immersion, counter-immersion and even plain, undisguised mersion.

At their meetings, the members of the cell show their contempt for our American ways and customs. As a badge of their subservience to a foreign power, they do not even dress like Americans but wear long black robes.

Their meetings are conducted

according to strange rituals. They pledge one another to secrecy as to their deliberations and if any member reveals a decision before the group is ready, he is done away with.

The members of the cell address one another by the foreign term "Judge."

The language of their writings can be easily understood only by the initiates. They are full of references to what they call their classics: Commissioner V. Sumner, 333 U.S. 591, 61-602; Tait V. Western Maryland R. Co., 289 U.S. 620; the Evergreens V. Nunan, 141 F. 2d 927, 918, etc. etc.

They have received instruc-

About Anthology of Poems on the Rosenbergs

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to thank Jesus Colon for sharing with the readers his impressions of THE ROSENBERGS: Poems of the United States* (D.W. June 11, 1957), which I edited. The feelings that overwhelmed the columnist are the feelings of those who have bought the book thus far.

I think it is important, however, to deal briefly with one or two misconceptions that might have arisen as a result of Colon's concluding remarks. He says—"it seems to me that the poets have overlooked in this collection the one thing the Rosenbergs had always very much in mind: the people."

Now that, for one who has read the book, is a very strange conclusion. Not only can it be said that a good many of the poets represented in this volume (and other who are not) were there, in the day to day fight to save the Rosenbergs—but not a single one of the poems could have come about without the deeds of that section of the American people that did fight this crime. The poems in THE ROSENBERGS declare what all felt. It is unjust to imply either that the poets were on the outside looking in, or that the people's fight is not reflected in the poems.

Then too, there was the implication that someday the real picture will be seen in a "world anthology." Very good, and necessary. But that was not the intention in this volume. What seemed most pressing was to put on record the true conscience of the United States as of that time, a thing which would not be seen in its full dimension otherwise. Recall those times—what it meant here to fight for the Rosenbergs—what people felt who did so at the peak of the cold war, witch-hunt hysteria. This anthology does that, eloquently.

To make this book a reality meant an uphill, almost single-handed labor of more than two years. It was a long period of hard work and headache, but burning determination. Approving words were many—but those would not bring such a work to life. Save for the encouragement of a few who felt as I did—that this book was a public service that must be accomplished—THE ROSENBERGS: Poems of the United States, would not have seen the light of day.

Since publication, many who were staunch with the Rosenbergs have decided that these poems should become the property of all to whom the life and death of the Rosenbergs matters. Under present circumstances

(too well known to need itemization), person to person distribution is essential. There are no commercial outlets. You, who were there—this book belongs to you.

MARTHA MILLET

June 12, 1957

*Sierra Press, P.O. Box 96, Long Island City 4, N.Y.C. \$3

Asks Help For Unionists

CHICAGO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, "Sohyo," is urging people to take part in the campaign to save the lives of Makoto Suzuki and others accused in the "Matsukawa Case." These people are union men who were on strike in 1949 when a train accident occurred and they were accused of being responsible for the death of the people killed in the accident. "Sohyo" urges the following (1) Write to the prisoners, Mr. Makoto Suzuki and others accused in the Matsukawa Case, c/o Miyagi Detention Prison, 70-2, Gyonizuka, Sendai-City, Japan, UN (2) protest letter to the "Supreme Court of Japan," 1-1 Kasugasaki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo and to the Japanese Embassy in Washington D.C. (3) financial help for the families of the prisoners to the "Families Society" Matsukawajiken, Hikou, Kazokukai, 16 Motomachi, Kikushima-City, Japan. The English language, labor magazine, "Sohyo News" published in Japan says, "Let us request you to give as wide publicity as possible on this case through all sorts of machinery of your organization and by means of your organ papers, magazines and bulletins." For more information write to the "Matsukawa Case Committee," c/o Bunkakogyo-Kaikan 7-12 Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Hokyō, Japan. The Supreme Court of Japan is expected to decide in autumn of this year whether the union men will live or die.

— E. C. June 14.



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By ALAN MAX

If our hot air supply goes, then all of Southeast Asia, Alaska and Palo Alto will fall like dominoes.

I have been asked by an honorable member of this House whether the situation is as serious as I have pictured it and whether the facts are as grim as I have given them here. I can only say that this information comes straight from J. Edgar Herbert Hoover who has his men planted in all echelons of this subversive network. And I can inform the House that there is at least one agent of the Justice Department inside the cell of which I have spoken, unknown to the other members.

tions from abroad to infiltrate the Smith Act and have so dismembered it that our esteemed colleagues here, Rep. Howard Smith, author of the sacred law, is considering changing his name to Hinklewinkle.

They have a policy of what they call "concentration." When a matter is before them, they discuss it informally and then turn it over to one of the members with instructions to "concentrate."

One of their main targets has been the House and Senate Investigating Committees. As the honorable members here know, if these committees collapse, our supply of hot air is endangered.

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WHAT THE COURT DID

THE MEN of the Extreme Right are shrieking at the Supreme Court today in one great, obscene chorus. The successors of the late Joe McCarthy are besides themselves with rage at the high court's decision in the California Smith Act case.

"Impeach 'em," the New York Daily News broadly suggests. And Dixiecrat congressman George W. Andrews from Louisiana sneers that two groups "can't lose" a case before the Supreme Court—the Communists and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples. (Clearly this gentleman opposes, both civil liberties and civil rights.)

Why the heat about the decision?

The majority opinion does not nullify the decision of 1951 affirming the constitutionality of the Smith Act. The majority did not do what Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas urged, that is, return squarely to traditional freedoms of speech, press and assembly as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

What the Court did do was to limit sharply the drag-net character of the so-called conspiracy indictments under the Smith Act with its flimsy informer evidence, frequently remote in time. The majority opinion threw out the so-called "organizing" branch of the indictment, pointing out that the Communist Party was "organized" or "reconstituted" in 1945, at the very latest. Therefore, under the law, indictments that were handed down more than three years after 1945 were barred by the statute of limitations.

The majority opinion also emphasized the difference between "advocacy" and "incitement" to action—a difference that trial judge William Mathes had failed to bring out during his instructions to the jury.

These are relatively fine legal points which will escape most laymen. They do not meet the issue as sought by Black and Douglas—that political ideas and associations are protected by the First Amendment and that Congress cannot legislate about them. The Smith Act, they assert, was unconstitutional when adopted in 1940, when passed upon by the Supreme Court in 1951 and unconstitutional today.

The high court did not re-state this basic democratic maxim. What it did was to limit sharply the extent of the witchhunt.

But even this drives wild the Eastlands, the Mundts, the Walters, the Department of Justice crowd, J. Edgar Hoover, the rest of the cold warriors and others who have a vested interest in the continuation of the witchhunt.

The decision was, of course, a victory for all liberty-loving Americans, irrespective of political views, who stand for the Bill of Rights. The trade union movement, too, shares in this victory.

Organized labor's existence and growth is bound up with the maintenance and extension of civil liberties. Surely it will find itself ranged with other democratic Americans to defeat the men of the Right now beating the anti-Supreme Court tom-toms.

THE COUNCIL STALL

RARELY HAVE the people of New York been kicked in the teeth by the City Fathers as they were Tuesday in the refusal of the Council's General Welfare Committee to approve at once the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill to ban segregation in private housing.

Less than two weeks ago, at a public hearing, virtually every major segment of New York life spoke up forcefully for the measure. Only the real estate boards and Chamber of Commerce crowd were opposed. With that kind of support, the bi-partisan sponsorship of the bill and the publicly-pledged full backing of the Mayor, everyone thought its passage was a mere formality.

But such is the political power of the financial interests behind the real estate crowd that they were able to overcome such massive support and shelve the bill.

It is obvious the decision to stall was a high-level one, Democratic leader Joseph Sharkey, though a co-sponsor of the measure, was instrumental in holding it up.

When the bill's supporters realized Tuesday morning something was afoot, they made frantic efforts to get to Mayor Wagner to have him speak up for prompt passage. They found themselves unable to get to him, and he kept quiet. Evidently, those advisers of the Mayor who have opposed the bill from the beginning now have the upper hand, despite the great popular support for the measure.

The drive is now on by reaction either to kill it or to weaken it enormously by amendment. It appears to us its supporters should counter with efforts to strengthen it through amendments of their own. The current one and two family home exceptions should be eliminated. An enforcement agency, with power to act on its own, should be included.

Above all, the many organizations backing the measure now have the job of seeing their multi-million members get into the fight full-blast.

THE CONFERENCE of the International Labor Organization in Geneva has produced some interesting results, although the American employer, government and labor delegates are very much disappointed. The ILO is the one international body on labor affairs in which the socialist as well as capitalist and recently freed former colonial lands take part—including their union, employer and government delegations.

The reports so far from Geneva indicate that ILO is practicing a sort of co-existence, although a number of participants, especially the Americans, do so very reluctantly. It will be recalled that when the USSR entered ILO, in accordance with United Nations rules, the Americans with the support of some others, released anguished cries of an impending "conspiracy" to destroy the ILO. Assurances were given Americans that soon steps would be taken to expell the USSR from the ILO and it was to be done on the basis of an exposure of alleged "slave labor" in the USSR and absence of "free unionism."

The tables have been turned. In the short time since the USSR and other socialist lands entered the ILO, mainly as a result of the pressure from these socialist lands, an ILO treaty prohibiting slave labor received first endorsement by the USSR. The U.S. has not done so yet, by official actions to the embarrassment of the AFL-CIO leaders. The labor movement has been pressing for approval. Even the New York Times was outraged editorially. But all we have had after more than a year was an assurance by U.S. delegates at the current Geneva conference that approval of such treaty will be given by the government. The socialist countries were also the first to approve a treaty on free unionism.

THE MOST humiliating defeat for the American group came on the vote in Geneva on discrimination in employment. The U.S. group, backed by all the employers and the

delegations of Britain, Canada and Australia, wanted merely a recommendation to each country to eliminate discrimination—a sort of FEP with no teeth that even Dixiecrats would favor. The socialist countries, backed by most Near East and Latin American lands, plus nearly all the labor delegates in ILO, insisted in a treaty making elimination of discrimination MANDATORY—a sort of international Fair Practices Law with teeth in it. The U.S. proposal was defeated by a vote of 23 countries against 12—by 230 against 172 with all delegates participating.

The U.S. never suffered such a defeat in the ILO before. And the New York Times correspondent noted this observing the Eisenhower government "wants to avoid any appearance that the U.S. is opposed to any frontal attack on racial prejudice." As Americans we may feel ashamed that our government, labor and employer delegates united to invite this defeat. But as progressives, we certainly welcome the action taken by ILO because a world Fair Practices treaty will give us an additional weapon to fight discrimination on U.S. soil. And we should be appreciative of the role the socialist countries had in forcing the issue to a head.

Another significant development at the ILO is the increasing evidence that the socialist countries can not only belong with others in the international body, but can cooperate on its problems. The ILO's report submitted by Director Morse, was unanimously approved and he

was re-elected without opposition.

THE CAMPAIGN begun last year by reactionary U.S. employers to expell the employers' representatives of the socialist countries on the ground private employers don't exist in those countries and enterprises are under government operation, also came to nothing. Large sections of the delegations of non-socialist countries voted against the U.S. on this. For many of these delegations of capitalist countries it was unnecessary to make the point that an employer does not necessarily have to be a manager of a privately-owned enterprise. In their lands much of the economy is nationalized. And the labor delegates of countries like West Germany, Britain and others, regard themselves as socialists who look towards a form of socialist society.

They refuted both the concept of U.S. employers on Socialist industry management and the concept of the AFL-CIO leaders who slandered the unions of socialist lands as not "free" because they cooperate with their governments and favor higher productivity. Even the rightwing European unionists know the difference in management and unionism under a capitalist society and under a socialist government.

One indication of the trend was the election of Czechoslovakia to the ILO's governing body, with the help of the votes of 23 non-socialist countries. The ILO is proving to be a school for co-existence.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The ILO As A School For Co-Existence



'Nobody Can Live That Down . . .' —A Talk with 'Delinquents'

By JOSEPH NORTH

Everywhere through the midwest I found headlines in the newspapers describing an alarming rise in juvenile delinquency. They said more teen-age youngsters are robbing, raping, murdering than ever before and the crimes were given top-billing on the front pages which chill the blood of all responsible parents.

As an old newspaperman I am allergic to sensationalism, having seen how the hard-boiled editors interested solely in circulation can manufacture a scare by the use of headlines and the dishonest selection of material.

But this time, I am convinced juvenile delinquency is on the rise—about as sure as I am that the overwhelming majority of youngsters are—at least as yet—successfully resisting the pressures which create the juvenile delinquents. For I kept my eye peeled, as I traveled through the teeming cities for all phenomena, new or old, and as one who has a stake in the future—and the future is young—I talked to as many youngsters, parents and teachers my time allowed.

Through a number of chance factors I happened to encounter two youngsters on the trip who had been booked in the police docket, and had an opportunity to talk with them several hours. What they said might be of interest to the reader. The younger, aged 15, was tall, thin, sandy-haired, open-faced; the other, 16, was short, stocky, blue-eyed,

quick to smile. Meet them on the street and you would see nothing tell-tale about them to indicate they are now regarded as juvenile delinquents.

One readily told me he had been arrested for swinging a heavy chain in high-school rumble; the other insisted he was framed for "mugging a guy." Both believed that their future was irreparably harmed; redemption was impossible, they felt, once your name is on the police record.

BOTH ORIGINALLY were small-town boys brought to the big city by their folk. Both were children of "broken families"; the younger said his stepfather didn't "give a damn about him," "picked on him," beat him, and the boy had no alternative but to "run away." Three months later he was picked up in Mississippi and brought back home. The sixteen year old had lived in his grandmother's home since he was seven and spoke nostalgically of her and the good old days.

Both lived with foster parents at the moment, and were in high school. They were in the sophomore grade, found school-work "time," and hung out at a little juke-box restaurant near the school, where, they said, dope-peddlers sold the stuff to the kids, and they had "tried it for kicks."

Once was enough, they were "screwed of the stuff," and stayed away from the pedler. They believed it was an infraction of their code to "sneak" on him, although they regarded his trade

contemptible. Some of the youngsters they knew "couldn't handle themselves," and were fair game for the dope merchants. They said the "cops fere in on it," and they said that without surprise. It was just the way things are.

I inquired about their school studies: were their courses interesting, and both, after a moment of hesitance, mentioned their English courses. They liked reading; no, not everything they were assigned to read, but much of which they got they relished. Like Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer; but Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" was "corney"—"all that stuff about Queen Guinevere and Lancelot and that damn sword Excalibur." They favored adventure stories, Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," some of Jack London's works, and one spoke with some enthusiasm of Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage."

SPACE DOES not permit a full account of their ideas; but I believed I can summarize with some degree of accuracy. Both were shockingly "disillusioned" at 16. But both were bright, nothing seemed wrong with their I. Q., their eyes and minds were sharp, but all they saw about them was "a racket." "It's all a racket."

They followed the newspapers and seemed extraordinarily interested in any news account dealing with juvenile or adult crime. They displayed an amused

(Continued on Page 7)



Washington Square's 51st Annual Outdoor Art Show

By SADIE VAN VEEN

It was a perfect day for an outing and for the open air art exhibit on historic Washington Square.

The park is in full bloom and thousands of families were out, children and all. Some times the tots got perilously close to pictures on the sidewalks, against walls and fences; for every available space is used on the side walks, brick, or plaster walls, billboards, fences. (The children ate icecream cones, dripping a little melted cream here and there, periously close to the pictures.)

It was a gay and grand crowd and a serious crowd too. And they drifted along slowly stopping here and there to take a good look at something that caught their eye and making their own appraisals. And as some artists told me, many pictures were sold.

Here are thousands of pictures in every conceivable medium. Oils, water colors, (aquarel) engravings, charcoal, pencil, wash ink, sepia.

The exhibit reaches from University and 8th St. and even further north on 5th Ave., south to 3rd St. and west beyond Fifth Ave. Pictures line elegant and aristocratic Fifth Ave. on both sides of the street as far as 9th St.

It is probably the largest outdoor exhibit in the world.

There are many new techniques and many strange and curious subjects, some of them exciting and beautiful like yellow cysanthemums against a yellow background and landscapes with shadows of unrelieved black or indigo. There was also considerable abstract art.

It takes courage to place your own work on exhibition. Especially, it seems to me, under the noon-day sun. But hundreds of artists do this each year. The cost is insignificant as compared to salon exhibition. I admire these artists for their courage, and their good humor in the face of difficulties, not the least of which is a sudden down pour of rain and the haste to cover or remove pictures to comparative shelter.

Many artists frame their own paintings. Many are as good with tools as with paint and brush.

There are still many slick still lives, pictures of fruit, and a bottle of wine, alongside a vase or a book painted in such a way that not a trace of a brush stroke can be discerned: elegant and meaningless for me, and I have no desire to see them more than once. But in general among the thousands of pictures, there were many good, even excellent paintings, especially land and sea scapes.

There were a few good portraits but not the kind that makes you linger trying to keep them in your memory. On the other hand I saw oils, and water colors, of forests,

villages, hills and lakes that were really good—pictures that I would like to live with day after day. Some of these were very simple in design, a village road and few houses with the sun shining in dazzling color and very good handling of brush and paint.

What I miss this year as previously, is the human face and form with all the possibilities of grandeur inherent in painting and drawing from life.

The interesting magazine published by the Washington exhibit (and sold on the grounds for thirty-five cents) states on the colorful cover that this is the 51st Washington Square Outdoor Art Exhibit Spring show in Greenwich Village, "The Art Cradle of America."

First prize in oils went to "Near the Water" by Nicolas Paskevics, who has exhibited in his native country, Lapland, and in Germany. First prize in water color went to "Deserted" by Desmond O'Neil. There were other landscapes in oils and water colors that seemed to me equally good.

Another picture in oils won what is called the "Grand Prize", it was done by Hanes Litcheberg. It is titled "St. Julienne Le Pauvre, Paris." There were a number of other good street scenes. One of them "West 10th St., Greenwich Village", by Peter Haywood, received third honorable mention.

The exhibition closes June 30.

Lamb, TV Operator 'Cleared', Gets License After Four Years

Edward O. Lamb, the wealthy broadcaster whose license to operate a TV station was held up for four years by the Federal Communications Commission on suspicion of disloyalty has finally been cleared and he has received his license to operate from the FCC.

Four years under a cloud! The only witnesses against him were FBI stoolies, both of whom later recanted their testimony. One of them, Mrs. Marie Natwig, was convicted of perjury and given a suspended jail sentence. At the time of her trial she said she had been "coerced" into her original testimony by FCC attorneys.

'See It Now' On Yugoslavia Set For June 30

Edward R. Murrow returns from Belgrade on Friday with material for a "See It Now" special on Yugoslavia. It is expected to be aired by CBS-TV Sunday, June 30.

Books

DuBois Novel 'Ordeal of Mansart' A Dramatic Slice of Negro Life

THE ORDEAL OF MANSART. A Trilogy. By W.E.B. DuBois. Mainstream, New York. Book One. 316 pp. \$3.50 clothbound

By ABNER W. BERRY

It is hard to separate in this book W.E.B. DuBois, the historian and essayist, from W.E.B. DuBois, the novelist, for both are brilliantly represented here. But whether read as history or as an entertaining novel, the work of one of the country's greatest thinkers will illuminate and stimulate.

The book opens in South Carolina around the year 1875 just as Col. John Breckenridge, symbol of the dying aristocracy, his world gone under, is unable to unite with the Negroes to save the South. Breckenridge, either through fear or tacit consent, does not oppose the lynching of Tom Mansart, the Negro who had come to negotiate an agreement. His guilt pursued him and wrecked his life in the end. His wife, the former Clare DuBignon, of New Orleans, commits suicide, and his daughter, Betty Lou, is saved from degradation by a self-effacing middle-aged educator who marries her to give her unborn child a name.

Manuel Mansart, christened in the blood of his lynched father, grows up in a South in which industry and racism were united, where Henry Grady, spokesman for the New South could say of Negroes and whites:

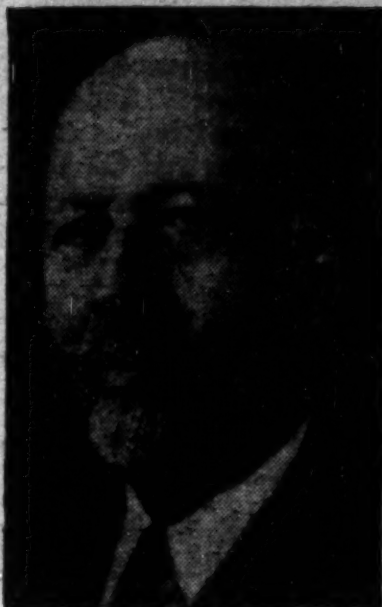
"Whom God has separated, let no man bring together!"

It was a South connected by philosophy and bourgeois objectives with those of Cecil Rhodes in Africa who wanted "a giant super-government under England and America, with a federal parliament, recruited from the elite of the world; a managerial revolution guided by a giant secret society of financiers."

Through the declining Breckenridge, Mansart, Abe Scroggs and his son, Sen. John Pierce, a northern banker, and a number of other characters, Dr. DuBois brings out the role played by the various classes and social groups in the development of the kind of South we know today.

We know today, Through the almost daily ordeal of Mansart as he pursues an education, bending to the dominant racist mores as the price of survival, the reader gets a picture of all that has been brought to bear on the making of the Negro people.

This is not a conventional historical novel, it is novelized history, chocked with fact and docu-



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

mentation. One may not get too involved with the characters, as such, but the reader cannot be indifferent to their movement, as symbols of larger reality, and their vital connection with today's issues. The fictional characters are woven together with real characters. Abe and Sam Scroggs are fictional representatives of the "poor white" followers of racist politicians, but they move side by side with Ben Tillman, John Grady and Tom Watson, the Populist who ended his career as the cruelist of racists.

Mansart had to make his way through the jumble of ideas pressing upon South Carolina and Georgia to the central truth of his own and his people's freedom. As a teacher young Mansart wearied of individual success in the South and was prepared to join the northward trek to Gary, Indiana, for improved social conditions and better pay. But his young son, Douglass didn't believe Negroes were free anywhere. Another wanted to get guns and "kill white folks." Still another put in, "They got more people than we and the people got more guns. What, then, was to be done?"

"... There must be a way from Wrong to Right," Mansart suggested, "that does not use Wrong as the path to an end."

He wanted to go to Gary but his wife, Susan, vetoed the idea, and Mansart decides to stay and fight.

Every principal character in Mansart is a symbol, a composite, not of many individuals but of entire classes and social groups. So that in a sense, it can be described as a personalized story of the South during the years of tragedy between 1875 and the formation of

the NAACP in 1909. And if the individual characters are stiff it is due to the roles assigned to them, roles full of interesting and instructive incident, and charged with suspense. There may be produced better characters in historical novels of the period covered in Mansart; but this reviewer cannot foresee any of them illuminating through their actions the truth of the history through which they lived.

Dr. DuBois says frankly in his Postscript:

"In the great tragedy of Negro slavery in the United States and its aftermath, much of documented history is lacking because of the deep feeling involved and the desire of men to defend their fathers and themselves. . . . I would rescue from my long experience something of what I have learned and conjectured and thus I am trying by the method of historical fiction to complete the cycle of history which has for a half century engaged my thought, research and action."

As the first in a massive trilogy, to this reviewer, the author has achieved his objective in the Ordeal of Mansart. It has in Dr. DuBois words "more history than fiction, more fact than assumption, much truth and no falsehood."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

Baseball: Yankees-Detroit (11) 1:55, Yankee Stadium

Million Dollar Movie (9) 7 Climax-Taste For Crime (2) 8:30 to 9:30

Baseball: Dodgers-Cincinnati. At Cincinnati (9) 8:55

Danny Thomas (7) 9 Greatest Fights (9) 8:30-Joe Louis vs. Max Baer-1935

Playhouse 90-Ain't No Time For Glory-World War II story (2) 9:30 to 11

Night Beat-Guests: Edward Mulhare, actor; Dr. Jad Teller, author (5) 11

RADIO

Yankees-Detroit WINS 1:55

Dodgers-Cincinnati WMGM 8:55

Giants-Milwaukee WMCA 8:55

Masterwork Hour - Nathan Milstein, violinist - Symphonie Espagnole WNYC 9 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Edward Morgan, AFL-CIO news WABC 7

John Vandercook, news WABC 10

MOVIES

12 Angry Men, Kent, Surrey

Red Balloon & Lost Continent, Apollo 42nd.

The Forty-First, Cameo.

Young Stranger, RKO Albee, B'klyn

Wayward Bus, Victoria

Bachelor Party, Loew's Metropolitan

Cold of Naples, Paris

Naked Eye, Fifth Ave. Cinema

Nana, Little Carnegie

Lust for Life, Plaza

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli

Boy on a Dolphin, 8th St.

Face in the Crowd, Globe

DRAMA

Simply Heavenly, 150 W. 85th.

A Land Beyond the River, Greenwich Mews

Visit To a Small Planet, Booth

Career, 7th Ave. South Theatre

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

A Hole in the Head, Plymouth

Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

My Fair Lady, Hellingier Theatre

Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Inherit the Wind, National

'Romeo and Juliet' Tours City's Parks—Free

Beginning Thursday, June 27, and "Julius Caesar," accumulating a huge thirty-five foot trailer truck will be hauled into New York's Public Parks, the roof and sides will unfold an Elizabethan stage and when the sun goes down, the lights will come up on Shakespeare's Verona and the romantic tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." Presented by Joseph Papp in cooperation with the Parks Department of the City of New York, admission is open to the public free of charge (and no passing of the hat).

The operation is believed to be the only one of its kind in America and is the first time for the city of New York. It is an outgrowth of last summer's operation at the East River Park Amphitheatre where the company presented "Taming of the Shrew"

The company is currently rehearsing in the Belvedere Tower area of Central Park.

'Climax' To Present

Trial of Henry Wirz, Jailer
at 'Andersonville' June 27

A dramatic court battle between a Confederate army camp commandant charged with causing the deaths of 12,000 Union soldiers and a government prosecutor determined to send him to the gallows, is told in "Trial of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville Jailer," on "Climax!" Thursday, June 27 (CBS-TV, 8:30-9:00 P.M.).

Charlton Heston, Everett Sloane and Harry Townes are starred.

Heston plays Colonel Chipman, described as a relentless prosecutor who is resolved to make the commandant pay with his life for fourteen tragic months of starvation, disease and death at the camp. Sloane is Captain Henry Wirz, the stockade commander who fights for his life. Townes portrays Baker, the able defense attorney.

The tense trial opens with Col-

onel Chipman charging that the Confederate prison camp, near Americus, Ga., was a shocking example of human suffering and degradation and that Captain Wirz chained iron balls to prisoner's feet, placed the men in stocks and allowed them to be mangled by fierce dogs.

When citizens of Americus tried to alleviate the suffering with truckloads of food, Wirz refused to permit them to deliver it, the government prosecutor charges.

Wirz defends himself by saying that he was under orders from superior officers and to disobey would have meant court-martial. "My real crime," he says, "is that I chose the losing side."

"Trial of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville Jailer," was written by Saul Levitt. Ralph Nelson is producer and Don Medford will direct.

JAVITS

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said the Court "did a real service in striking at the assumed broad powers of Congressional investigating committees."

"I find that too often investigations by some of our committees . . . are for personal aggrandizement of committee members who seek to punish in one way or another those investigated."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) also hailed the Court's ruling on this issue.

"It was time that a reasonable check be placed on the investigating powers of Congress," he said. "Now it will be clear that Congress can investigate for a legislative purpose, but not for purely inquisitorial purposes."

A survey of the nation's press reveals a cleavage on the issues the Court raises, with a few, including the Herald-Tribune, expressing a cautious, divided approach.

On the Smith Act ruling, the Herald-Tribune found "an important further reinforcement for the traditional rights of free speech" (in the Court's definition of "advocacy").

In the Watkins case, though, Tribune editors wondered whether Congress would feel the Supreme Court "has not imposed an overly strict set of standards."

The Washington Post & Times-Herald declared the Court acted to reassert its guardianship of individual liberty. The editorial said the move "was especially needed and was long overdue in regard to the excesses of certain Congressional investigating committees—most notably the House Committee on Un-American Activities."

From the Baltimore Sun came this comment: "If you believe (as we do) that in times of popular uncertainty or passion, it is more than ever necessary to be careful about the rights of the individual and meticulous legal procedure, then these are good decisions."

Editors of the Minneapolis Star & Tribune voiced mild approval: "The Watkins decision will not stifle the legitimate work of the Congressional committees which conduct investigations as part of the lawmaking process, but it will discourage fishing expeditions."

Said the Hartford (Conn.) Courant: "... The Supreme Court has now once more made history by choosing liberty. We need not be afraid."

The Boston Herald said the Justices "were acting in the great conservative tradition of the court. Every one of these decisions was based firmly on precedent, and if there was any change of direction, it was a reversion from later decisions to more traditional grounds."

Said the Philadelphia Bulletin: "The Supreme Court has wisely taken the position that individual rights and freedoms must weigh heavier in the balance, where a

Truman to Host

"Let's Take a Trip"

Sunday, June 30

Former President Harry S. Truman will be host and guide on CBS Television's "Let's Take a Trip," Sunday, June 30 when he takes the program's juvenile costars, Jimmy Walsh and Joan Terrace, and their adult traveling companion, Sonny Fox, on a guided tour of the Truman Library in Independence, Mo., (CBS-TV, 12 Noon-12:30 P.M.).

The nation-wide television broadcast from the library will be, in effect, an exclusive preview in that the library will not be open to the public until one week later; on July 6, it will be dedicated and turned over to the Federal Government as a branch of the National Archives.

THOMPSON

(Continued from Page 1)

ney, Mrs. Mary M. Kaufman.

Thompson has served a three-year sentence under the Smith Act and about seventeen months of a four-year contempt sentence. He received the three years when he was convicted with ten other Communist leaders in 1949. He became a political refugee in 1951, was seized by the FBI in 1953 and given a four-year term for contempt of court.

On May 27 the Supreme Court agreed to review three year sentences against two other Communist leaders who had become political refugees, Henry Winston and Gilbert Green. Both surrendered themselves voluntarily in 1956 to begin serving five-year sentences. Under 1949 Smith Act convictions, they were given three-year contempt terms in addition to their original sentences.

Green and Winston challenged the right of the court to sentence them for more than one year.

A similar motion was filed by Thompson early this month. Judge Palmieri granted bail, pending Supreme Court disposition of the Green-Winston case. The judge noted in his opinion that the Supreme Court had freed Frank Costello in \$25,000 bail while it was determining a case similar to that of the gambler.

Judge Palmieri fixed Thompson's bail at \$25,000. By agreement with the U. S. Attorney \$5,000 in bail was fixed for Thompson's release pending trial on another indictment under the so-called "membership" clause of the Smith Act.

choice has to be made, than the objective of total exposure and punishment of any connection, however remote, with the Communist conspiracy.

Joe North

(Continued from Page 5)

tolerance for the "phony" reasons the sociologists and authorities gave for their "delinquency."

"We aren't doing anything different than the old people are doing," the sixteen year old said defiantly. "Hear them talk about being honest, working hard, and all that stuff, but they're all out for the buck." They read the stories of corruption in official places; the allegations of thievery and graft in the municipal governments. Every man is out for himself and the devil took the hindmost.

But they regarded themselves as a cut superior to their elders. They would never "squeal" on one of their generation but the older heads did.

Both revealed a forebearance for the alleged shortcomings of their generation. I found that sense of solidarity with youngsters of their age their chief attribute.

That held, too, for the overwhelming majority of their classmates who did not "belong to the gang." They seemed to hold no rancor against their generation who "played it straight." Neither indicated any prejudices against his contemporaries on the basis of religion. "What you believe in is your business," Rumbles, battles with stones, chains and knives on occasion, were attributed to infractions of their juvenile rules. A youngster of another school dare never get "funny" with a girl under their "protection"; that was an act of war. Similarly, if one of their "boys" was insulted, or was beaten, by a member of another gang, mass hostilities were inevitable.

Neither showed any specific interest in the politics of the country or the world, but neither seemed to want war again against anybody. All wars, they suspected, were as "phony" as politics or business.

In brief, I would say they were cynical about all they had been taught for it did not jibe with all that they saw. They knew that a dope-peddler with sufficient "pull," could beat the rap. They argued that mayors and councilmen and businessmen were "in it for themselves."

Life, for them, was a puzzling jungle, and their elders were no angels. They seemed to believe neither in the present, the past or the future. They joked about the psychiatric treatment they had undergone at the behest of the city authorities, although they admitted the psychiatrist was a "nice guy"—he simply wasn't "hep." Evidently he had failed to break through their hard crust of reckless cynicism to win their confidence. They were intelligent, showed a curious zest for life—in its rawest forms. But they seemed devoid of normal ambition—the desire to learn a trade, to continue schooling, to establish themselves as respected citizens of their community. They lacked faith in the world—in this atomic age—for they were certain nobody gave a damn about them.

Their names, they said, were on the police blotter, and "nobody can live that down."

Joseph North will write several more articles on this subject.

MAO

(Continued from Page 2)

One is a doctrinaire attitude: transplanting everything, whether suited or not to the conditions of our country. This is not a good attitude. Another attitude is to use our heads and learn those things that suit conditions in our country, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. This is the attitude we should adopt.

BAKERY

(Continued from Page 1)

a Los Angeles police record, dating back to 1949 on such charges as grand theft, residing in a house of ill fame, prostitution and drunken driving.

Cross, Cross-examined by the senate rackets committee, conceded he gave the union a \$2,500 personal check to cover transcontinental telephone calls to and from Mrs. Lower.

In federal court, meanwhile, the trial began of James Hoffa, Teamsters' vice-president, and Miami attorney Hyman Fishbach, on charges they conspired to bribe members of the Senate rackets committee to obtain some of its data.

A defense charge the government obtained its evidence against Hoffa through illegal wiretapping was dismissed by Judge Burnita S. Matthews as grounds for postponement of the trial. The day was spent in picking a jury.

Charges against Cross emerged yesterday during questioning of Peter Carbonara, secretary-treasurer of Local 1, Chicago. Committee chief counsel Robert Kennedy asked whether he heard that Cross received three loans totaling more than \$100,000 from Zion Industries, Inc., of Zion, Ill., in return for some concessions at the expense of 125 employees of the firm.

Other questioning charged that a certain Martin S. Philipsborn, with interest in Zion Industries, loaned Cross \$58,000 in 1955 to buy a home in Washington, then another loan of \$40,000 in November, 1956 to buy a home in Chicago.

Another loan was listed from Herbert Philipsborn, a brother, of \$16,000 in 1948. Kennedy said he was ready to document the charges when Cross goes on the stand. Cashmere told the Committee the Zion local took a strike vote in October, 1956 which was first authorized then withdrawn by the general office.

George Stuart, vice-president of the Bakery union, was charged with using terror by Gilbert Mann, former head of Chicago, Local 100. Gilbert said he walked into his office one morning in 1955 and found Stuart "sitting behind my desk with a grin." He told me I must resign," Mann said. He did when asked what might have been the consequence if he refused, Mann said "I might have got shot."

Kennedy said some \$40,000 in misused union funds were traced to Stuart. But when Stuart, who had resigned shortly before, was brought before the committee last week he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Another terror story came from Joseph Kane, president of Bakery, Local 535, Long Island City. He described how he was beaten up by Cross during the recent convention of the union in San Francisco allegedly because of Kane's opposition to changes in the constitution Cross wanted. He said Cross and Stuart took him at gunpoint to two New York delegates in other hotel rooms who were also beaten up.

ROUGH! RAW! REALISTIC!
THE FORTY FIRST
A-1000 44th ST. 8th AVE. OPEN 11:30 A.M. 1957
Cameo

IKE

(Continued from Page 1)

dent several times on the test issue.

He first said he would be perfectly delighted to make some temporary arrangement to suspend tests while efforts were made to work out permanent agreements banning them. Later, he said this would not be an isolated agreement and would not be without some conditions.

• Asserted that Moscow's new proposal to suspend nuclear tests for a period of two to three years under a system of controls is a hopeful sign. The proposal deserves earnest and sympathetic study but he is reserving final judgment until it is spelled out in detail by the Soviet Union.

• Said China would not have to be brought into the first phases of disarmament agreement.

• Gave a vote of confidence to Harold E. Stassen, his London negotiator.

He said Stassen was not reprimanded for working too closely with the Russians, but was called home because there was some feeling he was rushing ahead too fast in the delicate and far-reaching negotiations.

• Refused to discuss the forthcoming American plan on disarmament because he said, it could disturb negotiations to do so.

There have been reports that the United States might be willing to suspend nuclear tests for 10 months or a year without insisting on a simultaneous agreement to cut off production of fissionable materials for military uses.

According to Eisenhower's statements, the United States presumably would be willing to go ahead without this additional curb.

• Said that there seemed to be a very improved atmosphere about the disarmament negotiations. He preferred not to discuss them in detail lest he might disturb them. He said it appears negotiators on both sides are sincere at this time and not using the talks as a propaganda sounding board.

His comments came as both Britain and France were reported balking at the original U. S. insistence on linking any bomb test suspension with an agreement to halt production of nuclear explosives.

As recently as yesterday, this was understood here and in London to be a firm U. S. condition for agreement to a temporary halt in tests.

Classified Ads

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TO OUR READERS!

The New York BUSINESS OFFICE of the Daily Worker will close on FRIDAY at 4 P.M., beginning with Friday, June 14th through Labor Day.

THANK YOU

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, June 20, 1957

'Will help in the long run,'
Rigney says, upholding trade

MILWAUKEE, June 19—Manager Bill Rigney of the New York Giants said Tuesday he felt the trade which sent Red Schoendienst to the Milwaukee Braves for three players "will be better for us in the long run."

"Sure, you hate to trade a guy with Red's ability. He's the best second baseman in the League," said Rigney. "But, you can't worry about helping another club, you have to think of pitching yourself."

"I think we'll benefit by the trade. We picked up two good young players in (Danny) O'Connell and (Ray) Crone. (Bobby) Thomson will be a big help if he can keep hitting like he has the past two weeks. Rigney said in defense of the swap which was criticized by some in New York.

Rigney said O'Connell, a regular third baseman who played at second during three years at Milwaukee, is a "better player" at his old position "he seems surer of his plays," said Rigney.

With O'Connell at third, Rigney said he'll put Daryl Spencer at second and return rookie Andre Rodgers to the lineup at shortstop. Rodgers gave promise of a good season until he was hobbled by a bad ankle.

Rodgers is the "key" to the deal for the present, Rigney said. If he stays healthy, Rigney can keep O'Connell at third.

Rigney said he'll be satisfied if Crone can pitch "five or six innings" a game.

"I'll start him, even if I have to

relieve him," said Rigney. The 25-year-old righthander has difficulty in starting what he finishes.

The addition of Thomson, Rigney said, gives the Giants' three frontline outfielders—Thomson, Willie Mays and Don Mueller, who's apparently out of Rigney's doghouse.

"I'm a little more flexible now. With three new men I can do a little experimenting," Rigney said.

Rigney said the addition of Schoendienst to the Milwaukee lineup doesn't automatically assure the Braves of the pennant.

"It certainly strengthens them. But, it looks to me now like a five team chase, with any one of the five—Milwaukee, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia—capable of coming home first."

Frick Crys Disaster,
Offers 'Drastic' Plan
To Avoid Trust Law

WASHINGTON, June 19—Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick, urging the government to keep its hands off baseball, disclosed today he has recommended a drastic change in the rules for drafting minor league players.

Under his plan any player kept in the minors for four years would become subject to "unrestricted draft" by any of the 16 major league teams. To protect minor league clubs, there would be some adjustment of draft prices.

Frick revealed his proposal in a statement prepared for a House Judiciary Subcommittee which is considering a series of bills dealing with the anti-trust status of professional sports.

Frick said the major league executive council was recommending the change to the American and National Leagues. He added that he believed it would be considered favorably by the Leagues at their next legislative meeting in December.

Frick, fighting to head off legislation surging baseball, also predicted that a third major league would be organized "in the foreseeable future." He made the forecast in discussing the current proposal for the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants to move to the West Coast.

The House Committee also heard from Rep. A. S. Herlong Jr. (D-Fla.) a former minor league official and one-time "good field-no hit" first baseman in the minors. He said that subjecting baseball to the anti-trust laws would do the game "irreparable injury."

Baseball's exemption from the laws stems from a 1923 Supreme Court decision. However, the court ruled last February that the same exemption did not apply to professional football.

The February decision resulted in several bills in Congress ranging from one to exempt all sports to another to bring them all under the anti-trust statutes.

Frick said baseball would be set back 50 years if it were forced to operate under the restrictive laws. He defended the game's reserve clause and its system of assigning territorial rights to league clubs as the keystones of organized baseball.

But he took note of criticism that the game's present laws allowed

one club to hold players in the minors indefinitely just to keep them away from rival teams. He said he proposed the revised player draft rule to eliminate any such "unfairness."

Herlong said that blanketing baseball under the anti-trust laws could result in "abolition or substantial limitation" of the reserve clause binding a player to one team unless traded or sold.

Without the reserve clause, he said, a minor league team could not control its players' contracts and would lose an important source of income since it could not sell promising men to the majors.

Frick agreed that there would be a chaotic scramble for players without the clause.

Another witness, Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.) urged his bill which would legalize the player draft in professional football and exempt most phases of that sport, baseball, basketball and hockey from anti-trust laws.

When Herlong and Byrnes completed their testimony the Subcommittee heard briefly from Earl W. Kintner, general counsel of the Federal Trade Commission.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) chided Kintner for not taking

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	C.B.
Milwaukee	33	24	—
St. Louis	31	24	1
Philadelphia	31	24	1
BROOKLYN	32	25	1
Cincinnati	32	27	2
NEW YORK	26	32	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	22	35	11
Chicago	17	33	12 1/2

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Cincinnati (night)
New York at Milwaukee
Philadelphia at Chicago
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (night)

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	C.B.
Chicago	36	19	—
NEW YORK	34	22	2 1/2
Cleveland	31	25	5 1/2
Detroit	32	26	5 1/2
Boston	27	31	10 1/2
Baltimore	25	32	12
Kansas City	24	33	13
Washington	20	41	19

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at New York
Chicago at Baltimore
Kansas City at Washington
Cleveland at Boston

a stand on any of the pending bills of sports.

"Why do you dump it all in our lap?" Celler asked.

"We look to you for guidance at times . . . aren't you ducking?"

"If we are ducking," Kintner replied, "it is because we lack the experience and knowledge in this field to give you an expert opinion."

Celler also challenged the argument that public opinion was enough to regulate pro sports. He questioned how well the public was informed about sports, citing as an example the talk about whether the Brooklyn Dodgers would move to Los Angeles.

US.-USSR Track Meet Derrieked
By McCarran Fingerprint Law
And Differences on Finances

A disagreement over traveling expenses and fingerprints today ruined any chances of a dual meeting between Russian and American track and field stars in the immediate future.

Seventy of the nation's leading athletes had hoped to visit Moscow next month, while Russia had planned to send a track and field squad to this country next year.

However, the AAU announced last night it had broken off all

negotiations with the light athletic section of the USSR for the home-and-home series of track meets.

The reasons for the cancellation of plans as cited by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the AAU, were:

—The unwillingness of the (Russians) to agree to exchange track and field teams with the U. S. on the basis of each country defraying the expenses in full of the visiting team.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

ALL-STAR SELECTIONS

Fan votes are already pouring in for this year's major league All-Star contest, July 9 at St. Louis—which makes my offering a little late—but here they are, based solely on player performance during the season at hand.

National League: 1B Stan Musial, Cards; 2B Red Schoendienst, Milwaukee; 3B Don Hoak, Cincinnati; SS Alvin Dark, Cards; LF Frank Robinson, Cincinnati; CF Willie Mays, Giants; RF Hank Aaron, Milwaukee; Catcher Hal Smith, Cards.

American League: 1B Vic Wertz, Indians; 2B Nellie Fox, Chicago; 3B Reno Bertoia, Detroit; SS Gil McDougald, Yankees; LF Ted Williams, Boston; CF Mickey Mantle, Yankees; RF Roy Sievers, Washington; Catcher, Sherm Lollar, Chicago.

As in previous years, some positions this season are filled without hesitation while others are closely contested.

In the National League, outfield berths are automatic. Mays, Aaron and Robinson are noted as quick as the pencil can write. All three are top leaders in League arithmetic—vying for the batting crown with above .300 averages, and tops in other hitting departments.

Aaron currently is fifth among leading NL batters with a .325 average. He leads the league in home-runs with 18, and is also rbi leader with 51.

Mays, this corner holds, has emerged as the greatest all-around player in baseball. Despite being hampered by a weak club, he is fifth among League batsmen with a .319 average, fourth with 12 home-runs and also fourth with 37 rbis. He also leads in stolen bases, best thief in baseball. Statistics, however, give only a hint of Mays' supremacy. His defensive play and smart, heads-up play are incomparable . . . Steals, of third and home, stretching singles into doubles, doubles into triples, etc.; making astounding catches and becoming his team's inspirational leader.

Although he has been slumping of late, Robinson gets the nod because of his overall record. Through most of the season, he was the League's batting leader, and is still among top ten now despite his skid.

The 22-year-Red is 10th in hitting percentages with a .315 average and is tied for fourth in home-runs with 11. He has fallen from among the top five rbis leaders, having driven in only 3 runs in the last 14 games. But his earlier run-producing total was largely responsible for Red successes in the beginning.

Aaron and Robinson can't compare with Mays in defensive skill, but are strong enough on the field to give the superlative Giant outfielder good flanking support in the Star lineup.

Choosing the National League's first-base winner, is most difficult. Musial and Hodges—both usually late starters—got off this season to the best beginnings of their careers. A few percentage points separate the two veterans in the battle for NL batting leadership. At this writing, Musial, at .364, holds a slim edge over Hodges' .361. The sterling Redbird is second to Aaron in both home-runs and rbis—14 homers and 50 rbis. This season, he also set a new League record for consecutive games played.

I was tempted to pick Hodges over Musial because of the Brooklyn star's defensive superiority, but finally gave Musial's the nod because of offensive superiority. No first baseman can compare with Gil on the field, but Musial, a natural outfielder, has been giving the fast-rising Cards a competent bag-job. All in all, it's really a tossup between the two.

Red Schoendienst is a natural at second. The veteran competitor, traded from the Giants to Milwaukee last week, is having one of his best years—top-hitting second baseman in the League and his brilliant defensive gifts still intact. Brooklyn's Jim Gilliam, who is probably Schoendienst's strongest natural competitor, is just beginning to rise out of an early season slump.

Third-base was another tough one. Supporters of Eddie Mathews have a strong case, but I picked Hoak on the basis of his showing to date. The ex-Dodger property and present Red regular, turned from mouse to lion this season, a torrid early season clip placing him among the leading batters in the League.

He is in a slump at present, but continues among the top five rbi leaders, third in the League behind Musial with 42 runs pushed across.

Al Dark, picked at short, is another veteran having a fine season. 10th in batting with a .310 average, more than 25 rbis, and one of the top double-play leaders in the loop. Roy McMillan is rated a better fielder at this late stage of Dark's career, but the Red start is more than .50 points below Dark in batting average. Dark's bat also gives him the edge over other dazzling fielders like Fernandez, Spencer and Zimmer.

At the backstop position, Smith gets the call because of his batting edge over Ed Bailey and Roy Campanella at the moment. Smith probably won't end the season where he is right now, but at present he is 8th among leading batters with a .319 average.

Choice of pitchers for the National League squad are: Johnny Podres, Dodgers; Jack Sanford, Phillies; Ruben Gomez, Giants; Clem Labine, Dodgers, and Larry Jackson of the Cards. (American run-down tomorrow.)

—The unwillingness of the (Russians) to enter the U. S. under the immigration laws prevailing at the time of entry.

According to Ferris, the Russians were willing to pay the expenses of the U. S. team in Moscow and its trip back to the U. S. but they balked at defraying the expenses for our athletes' passage to Russia.

The other point in disagreement was that when the USSR team visited America in 1958 that it do so without raising objections to the U. S. immigration laws, which re-

quire that all aliens who visit this country must be fingerprinted.

"This refusal in effect meant that the USSR team would not return in 1958 unless the fingerprinting laws were rescinded," Ferris said.

Ferris added that the cancellation of the Russian trip "will be a real disappointment to all of the outstanding athletes of the U. S. who were hopeful of qualifying for the (touring) team in the National AAU championships at Dayton, Ohio, this weekend."